Neutrino Bias Induction Propulsion System for Interstellar Conveyance

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Introduction

Given newfound insights into the nature of Newtonian Momentum, itself and given the understanding held for two years concerning the nature of gravity (and how it is not the result of mass but rather positive electrical charge) new possibilities exist for propulsion at speeds exceeding 1 PSL (Percent of Speed of Light) at which subtle alterations to the dynamics of gravitational neutrinos begin to support propulsion rather than supporting inertia.

Abstract

As explained in yesterday's publication (4 January 2024,) the momentum of physical matter is, contrary to popular belief, supported by a constant introduction of neutrino energy into physical systems in the form of neutrinos entering our view as a consequence of the positive charge of protons. When these neutrinos strike a proton at rest, they strike at dead-center and the proton does not experience net propulsion in any direction. When a proton is in motion, it tends to stay in motion, per this novel theory, not innately but rather because repeated off-center strikes against the proton exert propulsive energy which combats a natural tendency of all matter to remain absolutely still.

The faster a material object is moving through the vacuum of space, the greater extent to which these neutrino strikes are off-center (from a geometrical perspective) and the more pronounced the consequent movement. This creates the illusion of intrinsic momentum of objects. Objects, in fact, do not have intrinsic momentum in the absence of neutrino flux, positive electrical charge and the symbiotic relationship between the two. *This theory has the benefit of explaining how it is possible for galaxies to be moving apart from one another and simultaneously accelerating. It also explains how it is that binary and trinary star systems may dance around one another without merging and can, in fact, drift apart despite gravity.*

Given this premise, if these neutrinos which are attracted to the protons composing matter could be made through an external influence to strike protons at biased angles more consistent with the angle of strike of an object moving at a much higher velocity, it stands to reason that the object in the Neutrino Bias Field (NBF) would, rather than continuing to coast at its previous speed, accelerate. The extent of this acceleration would depend upon the power with which the neutrinos inbound for the protons composing a material object alter the trajectory of the neutrinos and at what velocity the object is moving.

Slow-moving objects could be predicted to experience little acceleration as the result of such a field (less than one percent of the speed of light,) but objects moving faster than this speed would experience extreme acceleration, well-beyond that afforded by systems such as Photo-Magnetic Propulsion, which could be used in tandem with Neutrino Bias Induction Propulsion (NBIP) in order to support interstellar travel.

Creating a Neutrino Bias Field with High Density Trapped Positions Within a Coulomb Force Line Grid

Positrons, which have positive electrical charge but comparatively little mass are capable of attracting neutrinos much as protons do, but given their low mass make them a superior choice vis a vis protons as the basis of the NBIP system. Positrons generated onboard ship would be shunted into a large vessel in which positrons are stably contained in a grid composed of Coulomb Force Lines, similar to the one promulgated for the purposes of creating three-dimensional grids of protons forming the basis of a novel type of voltage cell. Positrons would not substantially add to the mass of the interstellar vessel to be propelled but would, in large enough quantities, alter the trajectory of neutrinos after their materialization near the protons composing the hull of the vessel, for example.

This Positron Sequestration Vessel (PSV) would be situated at the rear of the interstellar craft so as to cause the neutrinos to strike further toward the rear side (relative to the direction of motion) of the protons uniformly. Not unlike a spherical ball sitting on a table, pressing down against the ball at off-center angles results in the lateral movement of the ball on the table.

The greater the velocity of the craft, the more pronounced this effect would be. This is attributable to the exponential relationship between the difference in strike position and the difference in strike angle of two spherical bodies in which one is much smaller than the other. If a proton has a width (to use an arbitrary relative number) of "100," a difference in strike position compared to the ordinate position at rest equal to one quarter of this width (25) would result in strikes at a 45-degree angle, sphere vs. sphere. This 45-degree angle would, as explained yesterday, result in maximal propulsion (or momentum, if you prefer.) Thus, a tiny change in strike position can lead to an enormous difference in strike angle. Bringing about 45-degree strike angles of gravitational neutrinos against protons would necessarily result in motion at 50% of the speed of light. Beyond this point, additional thrust would be required to exceed this speed and, even if this were possible, the neutrinos would begin to create drag against any craft moving faster than this, making 50 PSL the practical speed limit for physical matter.

If neutrinos associated with gravity were suddenly to begin striking a comparatively slow object at angles more consistent with an object moving at 50 PSL, the object would quickly accelerate in order to find its Velocitudinal Equilibrium. When an object is already moving at substantial velocity, for instance, in excess of 1 PSL, the effect of bias against influxing neutrinos has

much more dramatic consequences for strike angle than for a stationary object. It could be predicted, therefore, that Neutrino Bias Induction Propulsion would be most effective only after PoMP has accelerated a craft to high velocities. For interstellar travel, these two propulsive technologies would work hand-in-glove.

When deceleration is desired, trapped positrons would be released from the Aft PSV and would be loaded into the Fore PSV. As we have established that 50 PSL is the speed limit for material objects (and not 100 PSL as is currently canon,) we can, with the NBIP system, achieve practical space travel to other star systems.

Conclusion

The feasibility of NBIP would imply that a craft equipped with NBIP as well as PoMP would be capable of reaching Proxima Centauri in a mere 8.4 years. Possibilities for demonstration include the return to Earth of both Voyager probes; currently believed to be irretrievable.